

APPROVED

ATTENTION: CUSTOMERS OF THE TOMNOLEN WATER ASSOCIATION.

*THE FOLLOWING **REVISED** CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT (CCR) WILL NOT BE MAILED TO YOU. HOWEVER, IT WILL BE POSTED IN THE WINDOW OF GIBSONS AUTO PARTS IN TOMNOLEN.*

*2008 Drinking Water Quality Report
Tomnolen Water Association, Inc.
PWS ID # 0780010*

Is my drinking water safe?

Last year, we conducted tests for many contaminants and none were found. However we did have a violation for failing to comply with the bacteriological sampling requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act. (For more information see the section labeled **Monitoring and reporting data violations** at the end of the report. This report is a snapshot of last years water quality. Included are details about where your water comes from, what it contains, and how it compares to standards set by regulatory agencies. Tomnolen Water is committed to providing you with information because informed customers are our best allies.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HTV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

Our water comes from 2 deep wells located in the **Lower Wilcox Aquifer**.

Source water assessment and its availability?

Our source water assessment has been completed. Our well was ranked **MODERATE** in terms of susceptibility to contamination.

For a copy of the report, please contact me at 662-552-2597.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminant. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) includes rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over surfaces of the land or through the ground, it dissolves natural occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity; microbial contaminants, such as viruses, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban

storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contamination, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Join us at our Annual meeting in the Tomnolen Fire Department on the Second Monday in September. Meeting begins at 7:30 pm.

Additional Information for Lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Tomnolen Water Association is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>. The Mississippi State Department of Health Laboratory offers lead testing for \$10 per sample. Please contact 601.576.7582 if you wish to have your water tested.

Tests for lead was conducted at 10 sites in 2007. In those 10 site samples the lead content was well below the MCLG. The actual results of those samples are indicated Water Quality Data Table below.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations?

During the month of July 2008 we failed to monitor your drinking water. This was a violation of the Safe Drinking Water Act because we did not take any samples between 7/1/2008 and 7/31/2008. Although samples were sent on 6/30/2008, they weren't within the required timeframe.

Samples taken in June and August were all absent of any contaminants. Weekly chlorine sampling at the wells and tanks indicated no significant changes in the treatment of the water before being distributed through the system.

******* A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING *******

In accordance with the Radionuclides Rule, all community public water supplies were required to sample quarterly radionuclides beginning January 2007 - December 2007. Your public water supply completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analyses and reporting of radiological compliance samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the result of inaction by the public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Important Drinking Water Definitions

Action Level - The (AL) is the concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

Treatment Technique (TT) - A treatment technique is a required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water. Our treatment technique is Chlorine.

Maximum Contaminant Level - The "Maximum Allowed" (MCL) is the highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal - The "Goal"(MCLG) is the level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.

Maximum Residual Disinfection Level Goal - The (MRDLG) is the level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level - The (MRDL) is the highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Residual Annual Average - (RAA) is the average for the year, the lowest average and the highest average of a disinfectant in drinking water.

Unit Descriptions

PPM - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

PPB - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

Positive sample/month - Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.

NA - Not applicable.

ND - Not detected

NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below list all of the drinking contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the contamination of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Total Coliform

Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially-harmful, bacteria may be present. Although the above data table indicates a violation for Total Coliforms, in fact, the violation was for failing to monitor the drinking water during the month of July 2008. This was a violation of the Safe Drinking Water Act because the samples were not sent to the Lab within the specified time frame. The samples should have been sent in between 7/1/2008 and 7/31/2008. The samples were sent in on 6/30/2008 which a day earlier than required.

Samples taken in June and August were all absent of any contaminants. Weekly chlorine sampling at the wells and tanks during the month of July 2008 indicated no significant changes in the treatment of drinking water before being distributed throughout the system.

For more information please contact:

Harry Young
1439 Greensboro Rd.
Eupora, Ms. 39744
662-552-2597

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Your water	Date Collected	Range Low / High	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
✓ Chlorine	4	4	0.4	2008	0.4 / 1.2	No	Water additive used to control microbes. Comment: RAA for 12/2008 Comment: Lower RAA for 2008 Comment: Highest RAA for 2008
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	2006	N/A	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	N/A	50	0.0005	2006	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0084	2006	N/A	No	Discharge of drilling waste or metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	2006	N/A	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electric, aerospace and defense industries
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0001	2006	N/A	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes. Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0007	2006	N/A	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	0.005	2006	N/A	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel/metal factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1431	2006	N/A	No	Erosion from natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	0.0002	2006	N/A	No	from refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from cropland.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0005	2006	N/A	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	2006	N/A	No	Discharge from electronics, glass, and Leaching from ore-processing sites; drug factories.
Nitrate (AS N) (ppm)	10	10	0.08	2008	N/A	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (AS N) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	2008	N/A	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate+Nitrite (AS N) (ppm)	10	10	0.1	2008	N/A	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
TOTAL Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	0	100	3.29	2007	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)			6	2007	N/A	No	
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)	0	>1	1	2008	N/A	Yes	Naturally present in the environment.
Lead (ppm)	0.015		0.0005	2007	N/A	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3		0.1654	2007	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching ; Corrosion of household plumbing system from wood preservatives.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT CERTIFICATION FORM

TOMNOLEN WATER ASS'N, INC.
Public Water Supply Name

0780010
List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: *(Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)*

- Advertisement in local paper
- On water bills
- Other POSTED IN WINDOW OF GIBSON AUTO STORE

Date customers were informed: 6/11/09

CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:

Date Mailed/Distributed 6/1/09

CCR was published in local newspaper. *(Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)*

Name of Newspaper: THE WEBSTER PROGRESS TIMES

Date Published: 6/11/09 *copy enclosed*

CCR was posted in public places. *(Attach list of locations)*

Date Posted: 6/5/09

CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www. _____

CERTIFICATION

I hereby certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in the form and manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is consistent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi State Department of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply.

Harry Young (President)
Name/Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)

6/12/09
Date

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215
Phone: 601-576-7518

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microbial contaminants, such as viruses, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm-water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm-water runoff, and residential uses; organic chemical contamination, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm-water runoff, and septic systems. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

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year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the contamination of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant	MCLG or MRDLG	MCL, TT, or MRDL	Level Detected in our water	Date Collected	Range	Violation	Likely Source of Contamination
Inorganic							
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	2006	N/A	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test addition.
Arsenic (ppb)	N/A	50	0.0005	2006	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0084	2006	N/A	No	Discharge of drilling waste or metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	2006	N/A	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electric, aerospace and defense industries
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TOTAL Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ppb)	0	100	3.29	2007	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL Haloacetic Acids (HAAS)			6	2007	N/A	No	
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)		1	1			Yes	Naturally present in the environment.
Inorganic Lead and Copper							
Lead (ppm)	0.015		0.0005	2007	N/A	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system Erosion of natural deposits.
Copper (ppm)	1.3		0.1654	2007	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching ; Corrosion of household plumbing system from wood preservatives.

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THE WEBSTER
PROGRESS-TIMES

6A Thursday, June 11, 2009

Unit Descriptions

PPM - parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

PFB - parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

Positive sample/month - Number of samples taken monthly that were found to be positive.

NA - Not applicable.

ND - Not detected

NR - Monitoring not required, but recommended.

For more information please contact:

Harry Young
1439 Greensboro Rd.
Euora, Ms. 39744
662-552-2597

Water Quality Data Table

The table below list all of the drinking contaminants that we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA or the State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the contamination of these contaminants do not change frequently.

Contaminant	MCLG or MCL, TT	Level	Date	Violations	Likely Source of Contamination		
(Inorganic)	(MCLG or MCL) for water	(ppm)	Collected	Excess			
Antimony (ppb)	6	6	0.0005	2006	N/A	No	Discharge from petroleum refineries; fire retardants; ceramics; electronics; solder; test solution.
Arsenic (ppb)	NA	50	0.0005	2006	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Runoff from orchards; Runoff from glass and electronics production wastes.
Barium (ppm)	2	2	0.0084	2006	N/A	No	Discharge of drilling waste or metal surfaces; Erosion from natural deposits.
Beryllium (ppb)	4	4	0.0001	2006	N/A	No	Discharge from metal refineries and coal burning factories; Discharge from electric generators and defense industries.
Cadmium (ppb)	5	5	0.0001	2006	N/A	No	Corrosion of galvanized pipes; Erosion of natural deposits; Discharge from metal refineries; runoff from waste batteries and paints.
Chromium (ppb)	100	100	0.0007	2006	N/A	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits.
Cyanide (ppb)	200	200	0.005	2006	N/A	No	Discharge from plastic and fertilizer factories; Discharge from steel, metal factories.
Fluoride (ppm)	4	4	0.1431	2006	N/A	No	Erosion from natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories.
Mercury (ppb)	2	2	0.0002	2006	N/A	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries and factories; Runoff from landfills; Runoff from ore mines.
Selenium (ppb)	50	50	0.0005	2006	N/A	No	Discharge from petroleum and metal refineries; Erosion from natural deposits; Discharge from mines.
Thallium (ppb)	0.5	2	0.0005	2006	N/A	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate (AS N) (ppm)	10	10	0.06	2006	N/A	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrite (AS N) (ppm)	1	1	0.02	2006	N/A	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
Nitrate+Nitrite (AS N) (ppm)	10	10	0.1	2006	N/A	No	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks; sewage; Erosion of natural deposits.
TOTAL Trihalomethanes (THM) (ppb)	0	100	3.29	2007	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination.
TOTAL Inorganic Arsenic (ppb)			6	2007	N/A	No	
Microbiological Contaminants							
Total Coliform (positive samples/month)		1	1		Yes	Naturally present in the environment.	
Inorganic Lead and Copper							
Lead (ppm)	0.015	0.0005	2007	N/A	No	Corrosion of household plumbing system; Erosion of natural deposits.	
Copper (ppm)	1.3	0.1654	2007	N/A	No	Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching; Corrosion of household plumbing system from wood preservatives.	

Publish date: 6/11/09

2008 CCR Contact Information

Date: 6/16/09

Time: 12:22

PWSID: 780010

System Name: Tomahole Water

Lead/Copper Language

MSDH Message re: Radiological Lab

MRDL Violation

Chlorine Residual (MRDL) RAA

Other Violation(s) _____

Will correct report & mail copy marked "**corrected copy**" to MSDH.

Will notify customers of availability of corrected report on next monthly bill.

required
Did not have the health effects language for the TCP Violation - Needs to be listed under the data table.

Mr Young will do corrected copy and notify customers of available report by July 1, 2009

Spoke with Harry Young
(Operator, Owner, Secretary)

662 552-2597

662 258-2308 fax #

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

2009 JUL 26 AM 8:30

JESSE

Please find enclosed a copy of a July water bill for your records.

Thanks

Harry Young
Tomnolen Water
0780010

ACCOUNT NO.	SERVICE FROM	SERVICE TO
[REDACTED]	07/01	07/01

SERVICE ADDRESS
[REDACTED]

CURRENT	METER READINGS		USED
	PREVIOUS		

CHARGE FOR SERVICES

WTR	10.00
NET DUE >>>	10.00
SAVE THIS >>	1.00
GROSS DUE >>	11.00

RETURN THIS STUB WITH PAYMENT TO:
Tomnolen Water Assn
642 Greensboro Rd.
Eupora, MS 39744

PRESORTED
FIRST-CLASS MAIL
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 99
EUPORA, MS

PAY NET AMOUNT ON OR BEFORE DUE DATE	DUE DATE 07/15/2009	PAY GROSS AMOUNT AFTER DUE DATE
NET AMOUNT 10.00	SAVE THIS 1.00	GROSS AMOUNT 11.00

The REVISED Consumer Confidence Report (CCR) is posted at Gibson

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
EUPORA MS 39744-9436

2009 JUL 26 AM 8:30